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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In complying with that provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which makes it the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to give the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, I am most happy, on this occasion, again to congratulate the representatives of the people upon the highly favorable condition of the finances of the State.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1859, were $3,826,350 14, to which add balance in Treasury, December 1, 1858, $892,027 76, and it will be seen that the whole sum available for the year, was $4,718,377 90. The expenditures, for all purposes, during the same period, were $3,879,054 81. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1859, of $839,323 09. Included in the expenditures for the fiscal year, are the following sums, viz:

Loans redeemed,	$840,302 30
Relief notes cancelled,	4,137 00
Interest certificates paid,	4,843 30
Making of the public debt actually paid, during the year, the sum of	849,282 60

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, on the 1st day of December, 1858, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loans,	$445,180 00
5 Do.,	38,420,905 67
4½ Do.,	388,200 00
4 Do.,	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	39,354,285 67

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes outstanding,	$105,350 00
Interest certificates,	23,357 12
Do. do. unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	133,958 00

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, $39,488,243 67.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1859, stood as follows:

6 per cent. loans,	$400,630 00
5 do.,	37,625,153 37
4½ do.,	388,200 00
4 do.,	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	18,513 82
Do., unclaimed,	4,448 38
Domestic creditors,	802 50
Total unfunded debt,	124,977 70

Making the public debt on the first day of December last, $38,638,961 07.

Since the close of the fiscal year, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed, of the five per cent. loans, the sum of $160,000, leaving the real debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, funded and unfunded, $38,478,961 07. If we deduct from this sum the amount of the bonds received by the State, from the sale of her public works, and now held by her, as follows:

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad co.,	$7,300,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroad co.,	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming canal co.,	281,000 00
Total,	11,081,000 00

we have $27,397,961 07, the remaining debt of the Commonwealth, the principal and interest to be provided for, from the ordinary sources of the revenue.

It will be observed, that from the first day of December, 1858, to the 31st day of December, 1859, a period of thirteen months, besides meeting all the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, there has been actually paid, on the principal of the public debt, $1,009,282 60.

When it is remembered, that during this period, the law reducing the State tax upon real and personal estate, from three to two and a half mills, has been in full force, and that nothing for the last year has been received from the Pennsylvania railroad company, on account of tax on tonnage, making the receipts, from those two sources of revenue, less by four hundred thousand dollars, than they were for the proceeding year, it is a source of congratulation that, under such circumstances, a result so favorable has been produced by the ordinary operations of the Treasury.

For nearly two years past, the State has been entirely free from the ownership or management of canals and railroads, and the gratifying result, thus far, is, that her public debt is now less than it has been since the year 1842, and is decreasing at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum. It is now morally certain, that nothing but the grossest mismanagement of the financial interests of the State, can prevent its sure and speedy extinguishment. Why should not Pennsylvania press onward until she is entirely free from debt? She is no longer engaged in the construction of great works of internal improvement, nor is she the proprietor of railroads or canals. Relieved of these, governmental action is greatly simplified, and is now happily limited to subjects of a purely governmental character. Having ceased to be interested in ordinary business pursuits, it is her plain duty to devote her best energies to relieving her people from the burden of an onerous debt. When this great result shall have been accomplished, the necessary expenditures of an economical administration of the government, can be readily met without the imposition of a State tax on real or personal estate—the remaining sources of revenue being more than sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Until that end, so anxiously looked to, is secured, true wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictates, that our resources should be carefully husbanded—that none of our present sources of revenue should be cut off, or diminished—that all departments of government should consult a proper economy—that all extravagant and unnecessary appropriations should be avoided—and that every new scheme for embarrassing the Treasury should meet with marked condemnation.

Encouraging, as are the results of the past two years, it must not be forgotten, that we have but just commenced the payment of the principal of our debt; and that to prevent a misapplication of the public finances, and thereby insure a continuance of its reduction, from year to year, is manifestly the first duty of those placed by the Constitution in charge of the Public Treasury, and to whom belongs the exclusive right of raising, economizing and appropriating the public revenue. I earnestly commend this whole subject to the careful attention of the Legislature—entirely satisfied, that, as it is the most vital of all the interests committed to the charge of the General Assembly, it will receive that consideration which its importance so eminently demands.

In my last annual message, I communicated to the General Assembly all that, up to that period, had been done under the act, entitled "An Act for the sale of the State canals," approved April 21, 1858. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, satisfactory evidence having been given to me, of the compliance of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, with the conditions mentioned in the third section of the act referred to, the the State Treasurer, under my direction, has delivered to the company the canal bonds for two millions of dollars, deposited in the Treasury under the provisions of the said act.

The railroad company has also become entitled to, and has received, one million of dollars, of the mortgage bonds referred to in the sixth section of the same act; leaving mortgage bonds amounting to two and a half millions of dollars, still remaining in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the company, "from time to time, *pari passu*, with the progress of the work, as ascertained by the returns and estimates of the chief engineer of the said company." When the bonds, last mentioned, shall have been surrendered to the company, as directed by law, the State will still hold, as absolute owner, three and a half millions of dollars of the mortgage bonds of the company, payable in the year 1872, and in the six succeeding years, as mentioned in the act of Assembly, with interest, at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the thirty-first days of January and July of each year. Interested, as the Commonwealth is, in the early completion of this important thoroughfare, it affords me great pleasure to be able to inform the General Assembly, that the progress of the work, for the past year, has been highly satisfactory.

The Eastern division of the road, extending from Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, to Whetham, in the county of Clinton, a distance of eighty-one miles, is finished; passenger and freight trains passing over it daily. The Western division, extending from the city of Erie, to the borough of Warren, in Warren county, a distance of sixty-six miles, is, also, completed, with regular passenger and freight trains now running over it daily. Making one hundred and forty-seven miles of railway, along the line of the route, that have been already brought into practical operation—one hundred and seven miles of which, exclusive of sidings, were finished during the past year. On the intermediate portion of the line, between the borough of Warren and Whetham station, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, ninety-five and a half miles are graded, leaving but forty-four and a half miles yet to be graded, to place the whole of the unfinished portion of the road in a position to receive the superstructure. If no untoward event shall delay its vigorous prosecution, another year will not pass before the entire line of the road will be finished and in use; thus affording a direct and continuous communication, by railroad, from the city of Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

By the twenty-second section of the act approved the 13th day of April, 1846, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad company," it is provided, "that all tonnage, of whatsoever kind or description, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or received at Harrisburg, or Pittsburg, or at any intermediate point, and carried or conveyed on or over the said railroad, more than twenty miles, between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of December, in each and every year, shall be subject to a toll or duty, for the use of the Commonwealth, at the rate of five mills, per mile, for each ton of two thousand pounds; and it shall be the duty of said company, between the 20th and 30th days of July, and between the 1st and 10th days of December, in each and every year, after thirty miles or more of said railroad shall have been completed, and in use, to cause to be made out, and filed with the Auditor General, a true and correct statement, exhibiting the amount of said tonnage, so loaded or received, and the distance so carried and conveyed, during the respective periods intervening between the said 10th day of March, and the 20th day of July, and the 1st day of December, in each and every year; which said statement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the receiving or forwarding agent or agents, or other proper officer or officers, of said company, having knowledge of the premises; and at the time of filing said statement, or on or before the said 30th day of July, and the 10th day of December, in each and every year, the said company shall pay to the State Treasurer, the amount of said toll or duty, so accruing for the use of the Commonwealth, during the respective intervening periods before mentioned." And, in a supplement to the act just referred to, passed on the same day, it is further provided, "that in case the said company shall, at any time, fail to pay the toll or charge on tonnage, which may accrue, or become due to the Commonwealth, under the provision of said act, the same shall be and remain a lien on the property of the said company, and shall have precedence over all other liens or incumbrances thereon until paid." But the act of the 27th of March, 1848, the tax on tonnage of five mills per ton, per mile, from the 10th of March to the 1st of December, was commuted to a tax, of three mills per ton, per mile, during the whole year. Subsequently, by the act of the 7th of may, 1855, lumber and coal, were made exempt from the tonnage tax.

In pursuance of the provisions of the severel acts referred to, the Pennsylvania railroad company has paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the following sums, viz:

For the fiscal year ending Nov. 30,	1851,		$7,521 93
Do.	do.	1852,	16,680 49
Do.	do.	1853,	65,228 59
Do.	do.	1854,	112,880 50
Do.	do.	1855,	129,230 56
Do.	do.	1856,	226,018 51
Do.	do.	1857,	179,933 75
Do.	do.	1858,	222,363 02

Since July, 1858, the railroad company has refused to pay this tax, and consequently there is now due from said company, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of $350,405 00.

On the 21st of February, 1859, an account was settled, by the Auditor General, against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from the 21st day of July, to the 30th day of November, 1858, inclusive, amounting to the sum of $87,375 22. From this settlement, the company, on the 19th day of April, took an appeal to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county; and, in the specifications of objections which were filed, it was averred that the tax was unconstitutional, and an opinion to that effect, signed by eminent counsel, was filed in the office of the Auditor General, at the time the appeal was entered. In August last, the cause was tried, and after a full investigation, and argument, the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax was affirmed by the court, and a verdict and judgment rendered in favor of the Commonwealth, for the amount claimed, with interest. The case has since been removed, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the State, and will, probably, be heard and determined, by that tribunal, in the course of the present winter.

On the 25th day of August last, another account was settled against the company, for the tax on tonnage, from the 30th day of November, 1858, to the 20th day of July, 1859, amounting to the sum of $159,368 58, from which an appeal has also been taken by the railroad company, and which will probably be tried during the present month.

As this question largely affects the revenues of the Commonwealth, and as the principle involved is one of the first importance, I have deemed it a duty to lay before the General Assembly, somewhat in detail, the history of this tax, and the present condition of the legal controversy growing out of its imposition and enforcement. It will be observed, that the power of the State to grant chartered rights and corporate privileges, to a railroad company, upon the condition that it shall pay to the Commonwealth a portion of its earnings, in the shape of a fixed tax upon the freight carried over the road, is questioned by the company, and that, too, after the grant has taken effect, and while the corporation is in the full enjoyment of all the benefits conferred upon it by its charter. The question, it is true, is a legal one, and its decision, therefore, rests with the judicial department of the government; but, I have not the slightest doubt, that the decision, when had, will entirely vindicate the right of the government to impose the tax, and to compel corporations of its own creation to obey the law from which they derive their existence. When it is remembered that the tax was originally imposed, in order to indemnify the State, to some extent, for losses which she was sure to sustain from a competition, which was inevitable, between the railroad authorized, and her main line of public works; and that this competition did, not only seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth, derived from her public improvements, but ultimately induced the sale of the main line to the railroad company itself, at a price many millions of dollars below what it would have produced, in the absence of such competition, it is certainly not to be presumed that the Commonwealth will willingly yield her demand for revenue from this source, until she is, at least, fully indemnified for the pecuniary injury sustained in the depreciation of her own property, by her liberality extended to the company which now denies her power to enforce a contract, voluntarily entered into, upon a consideration entirely adequate.

The annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, with the tables and documents accompanying it, will exhibit the condition of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of pupils, in all the public schools of the State, is 634,651—of schools, 11,485—and of teachers, 14,071. The schools have been in operation, on an average over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is $24 36, and of female teachers, $17 79, and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty-three cents per month. The average tax for tuition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes, about three and one-sixth mills on the dollar. Including the city of Philadelphia, the entire cost of tuition, &c., was $2,047,661 92; the building expenses, $531,413 85; and the whole expense of the system, in the State, for the year, $2,579,075 77.

Though the school year ending on the first Monday of June last, was one of unusual difficulty in money affairs, yet the system manifests an encouraging activity in all its departments, while the rate of taxation, both for tuition and buildings, would appear, from the official report, to have somewhat decreased. But, it is by a contrast of the present condition of the system, with that of 1854, when the agencies now operating so beneficially, were created, that results are most plainly seen. Within that period, the whole number of pupils has been increased nearly one-seventh—of teachers, one-thirteenth—and the salary of teachers, the best index of improvement, of one-sixth the males, and one-fourth for females. These results, with the others which the official report will exhibit, unerringly point to the duty, as well as necessity, of the utmost care and attention, on the part of all public agents, to this primary social institution—primary in importance, no less than in the career of each citizen. To strengthen, to retain pure, and to properly direct, this fountain-head of social influence is, it seems to me, the great duty of the law maker, in his highest and most responsible capacity, as the framer of the future State.

The attention of the General Assembly was called, somewhat at length, to the existing condition and further requirements of our school system, in the annual message of last year. It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the suggestions and conclusions then presented. They are again, however, commended to your favorable consideration; the events and experience of the intervening period, having increased the conviction of their propriety. This is especially the case in regard to the plan devised by the act of 20th of May, 1857, for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State. A full supply of competent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the system, and the first want to be provided for. Unerring indications, in every quarter, not only establish this fact, but point to the general adoption of the proposed means, at no distant day. The efforts of the teachers, themselves, for professional improvement, encouraged and sustained by all who duly estimate the value and influence of the teacher's office, not only foretell this, but the strong public sentiment in favor of institutions for the purpose in question, confirms the probability of this result. In every quarter, indications of this kind are perceived—more or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstances. In the Second Normal district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon, an institution, up to the full requirements of the law of 1857, has been established and officially recognized, and is now in successful operation, as a State Normal school. For its details the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools; but, I should do injustice to the intelligent enterprise which moulded, and the enlarged philanthropy which produced, this noble institution, as well as to my own feelings, were I to forbear congratulating you upon the result. It is the first fruit of a law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious, yet generous, character of our people, as it is admirably adapted to effect the great end in view.

All that seems requisite to give full effect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation, or radical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating its extension to other parts of the State, be assured that this is the settled policy, their efforts will be concentrated, their activity increased, and final success be hastened. Whereas, radical or important changes, will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, if not totally destroy all hopes of success in this essential department of public instruction. The true course will be to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the certainty of State aid to each institution established under it, as soon as a certain number, to be fixed by law, shall have been legally recognized, and are in full operation. The money of the State, appropriated in this manner, will effect more benefit, in proportion to the outlay, than in any other of the operations of the system. The instruction of the child is a duty; but the instruction of the teacher is economy as well as duty. It will probably be advisable to make such appropriations, payable only when the schools are legally recognized and in full operation. This course will have the double effect of guarding against loss by the State, and of stimulating into early existence, a sufficient number of institutions to supply the existing want in every quarter of the State.

The period for the third election of County Superintendents is rapidly approaching, and the public mind will naturally be turned to the results of the office. My own observation, as well as information from various and reliable sources, leads to the opinion, that this office, when filled by the proper person, and its duties discharged in full compliance with the design and spirit of the law creating it, has been of great advantage to the schools.—Indeed, no candid person can deny the fact, apparent to even slight observation, that more improvement has been effected in the workings and results of the system, since the creation of the office of County Superintendent, than in any previous period of even double duration. It is true, that when exercised by incompetent officers, or crippled by insufficient compensation, little, if any, advantage has accrued. But this is no argument against the office itself; and it is to be hoped that the directors of counties thus heretofore deprived of the benefits of this agency, will, at the next election, acting under the teachings of experience at home, and the light of success from other parts, correct this evil and realize the full benefits of this provision of the law.

The increasing ease and soundness of our financial condition, will, at no remote period, justify an addition to the common school appropriation. The general policy of the State has been that each district shall raise within itself the main support of its own schools! but an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be two-fold: First—It is the means of securing regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts, so that the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the due discharge of its functions: And second—It lightens, in some degree, the burden of local taxation, to the relief of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the annual appropriation would enhance both these objects, and whenever the finances of the government will justify it, commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The aid which the Legislature has hitherto extended to the establishment of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, strongly evinces their high appreciation of the advantages which it is anticipated will grow out of that institution. While it must be admitted that knowledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it is to all the other employments of life, we cannot but feel deeply interested, that a community so peculiarly agricultural as we are, should have all the advantages of an education which combines in itself, as well the knowledge of the practical art of agriculture, as scientific acquirements in all those branches of learning which are especially applicable to its profitable pursuit. A school where agriculture is practically taught, is a new field to which our attention has been called; and one which, because of its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while youth are taught habits of industry, they are impressed with the proud consideration, that the labor of their own hands contributes to their acquisition of knowledge. And thus, too, education is brought within the reach of many a bright genius, who would otherwise struggle and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year; having under its charge one hundred boys, who, while they are carefully instructed in all those branches of science which pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in practical operations of the farm—fitting them to return to rural life, and to infuse throughout the State an amount and kind of knowledge which must ultimately produce a most beneficial influence upon this most cherished branch of industry. The practical workings of the school, for the past year, have impressed the trustees, who have it in charge, with the highest hopes of its complete success. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commends it to our care and protection.

The State Librarian will report to you the completion of the descriptive and classified catalogue of the books in the State Library, authorized by the act of the 16th of April, 1858—a work, from the details it embraces, of much labor, but which will greatly facilitate the use of the Library. It will be seen, from his report, that the origin of the Library dates far back in the history of the Provincial government, and that it received the fostering care of the Commonwealth during the period of the Revolution. It is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the waste to which it has been subject in past years, owing to the want of proper attention—under the careful supervision of the present Librarian, it has, since he has had the charge of it, nearly doubled its number of volumes, and now contains in all 22,000 volumes—the largest State Library in the Union, with the single exception of that of the State of New York. The collection of law books especially law reports, is considered by those competent to judge, among the best in the country. The Library, from its intrinsic value and importance, and its historic relations, deserves, and I trust it will receive, the continued liberality of the Legislature.

In my inaugural address as well as in my last annual message, I expressed the opinion that our present banking system was extremely defective, and that, unless it were radically changed, I should consider it an imperitive duty to withhold the Executive approval from all bills creating new banks. Without again giving in detail the reasons which influenced my action on this question, or repeating the suggestions and recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature, it is proper to remark, at this time, that my convictions have been confirmed, by time and reflection—that my opinions remain unchanged, and that I cannot approve of any increase of banking corporations under existing laws. If corporate privileges, for banking purposes, are needed, to accommodate the business wants of any portion of the State, justice requires, that such institution should be compelled to protect the community receiving its circulation, by requiring that ample security shall be given for the prompt redemption of its notes, the sufficiency of which no act of the corporation could impair. All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated, that the present system affords little or no protection to note-holders, beyond the personal integrity of the officers controlling the management of the several banks. For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to my last annual message.

The reports of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will be laid before you, and will show, in detail, the operations of their respective departments for the past year.

Deeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public revenue, is entirely unsafe, and inadequate to the complete protection of the interests of the Commonwealth involved, I again respectfully, though earnestly, invoke legislative action on this highly important subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four millions of dollars.—At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars. The State Treasurer gives security to the Commonwealth in the sum of only eighty thousand dollars.—He deposits the money of the State when and where he pleases, and it is paid out upon his check exclusively. His accounts are settled by the Auditor General, once a month, and this is, apparently the only safeguard provided by law to prevent the illegal use of the public funds while under the control of the State Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Commonwealth has hitherto escaped from dssastrous defalcation, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to the efficiency of the laws; and while our main reliance, in the future, must be on the honesty of the officers to whom the department is entrusted, it is, nevertheless, the plain duty of the government, by proper legislative enactments, to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal, improper or fraudulent use of the funds of the State by a faithless or dishonest public agent. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere by the State Treasurer, without first requiring security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt re-payment of the sums deposited;—that all checks, issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used;—and that daily accounts of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury department; and that weekly statements of the balances in the Treasury, and the places and amounts of deposits, shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in each department.

Thh Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1858, to revise the Penal Code of this Commonwealth, have presented to me their final report, which is herewith transmitted to the General Assembly. Its importance to our whole community, and the great labor devoted to its preparation, commend it to your early and earnest attention. The manner in which the duties of the Commission have been performed, cannot fail, in my opinion, to receive your approbation.

I commend to your fostering care the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburgh—the Asylum for the Blind, at Philadelphia—the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia—the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Media—the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge, at Pittsburgh. These excellent, charitable and reformatory State institutions have done, and are doing, almost incalculable good, in the relief of suffering humanity, and in the reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong claims upon the continued bounty of the Commonwealth.—The annual report of these noble charities will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail, their operations during the past year.

I refrain from recommending, as proper objects for the bounty of the State, a number of benevolent and charitable associations, equally humane and beneficient in their operations; because they are entirely local in their character, and however meritorious their claims may be, and unquestionably are, upon the respective communities for whose particular use they are founded and conducted, in my opinion, they have no claims upon the Treasury of the State, which can be recognized with a just regard to the interests and rights of other sections of the Commonwealth.

The editor of the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives has prepared a copious index to the whole work, which will be laid before the Legislature, at an early day of the session. This publication is now completed, and it is a satisfaction to know, that the records of the colony, as well as those of the State, preceding the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are now of easy access to the public, and in a condition which renders their entire destruction impossible. I recommend that a suitable sum be paid, by the Commonwealth, to the editor of the Records and Archives, for the work performed by him since the discontinuance of his salary.

I have so repeatedly presented my views to the Legislature, of the evils arising from local and class legislation, that it is not necessary again to repeat them. I desire, however to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that we have, on our statute books, general laws providing for the incorporation of railroad, tarnpike, bridge, plank road, gas, water, insurance and other similar companies, and that all corporate powers granted by the Legislature, to such companies should be under these general laws, so that they may be a uniformity in the provisions of similar associations, and that the time of the General Assembly may not be occupied in passing bills of great length, when a simple reference to the details of the laws would answer every purpose.

The practice of sending to the Executive a large number of bills immediately preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, is highly objectionable, and ought, as far as practicable, to be discontinued. Its necessary consequence is, either to compel the Executive to approve bills which he has not fully examined, to sign them after the final adjournment, or, if he disapprove them, to return them to the next General Assembly with his objections. Thus imposing upon a succeeding Legislature the final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate the evils resulting from this practice, it is only necessary to inform you, that, of the large number of bills presented for my approval, within a day or two of the adjournment of the last Legislature, I am constrained by a sense of duty, to return, with my objections twenty-three to the present Legislature, for re-consideration.

It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government, recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revenue derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired, that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the country will prompt the Congress of the United States, to place her revenue laws upon such a basis, as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection. To substitute specific for ad valorem duties, on a certain class of articles which from their nature are of equal, or nearly equal value—or to change the foreign to a home valuation,—with a moderate increase of the rates now imposed, would I am satisfied, infuse new life and vigor into all the various departments of industry, and, at the same time, without imposing burdens upon the people, afford to the General Government a revenue amply sufficient for all its wants.

The early admission of the Territory of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the Union, under a constitution legally enacted, and fully and fairly ratified by the direct votes of a large majority of the people of the Territory, will remove from the National Legislature a subject which has hitherto, in no inconsiderable degree, attracted the attention of the Nation, and which, from the nature and extent of the discussions in Congress, has been productive of much crimination and recrimination between the various sections of our common country. Popular Sovereignty having finally prevailed, in the full, free and fair adoption of the fundamental law of the Territory, according to the wishes of the people, this vexed and dangerous question, in that Territory, may now be considered as satisfactorily and perpetually settled.

Copies of the correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the recent

outrage at Harper's Ferry, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. The letter addressed by the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of Pennsylvania, was missent to Harrisonburg, Virginia, and hence was not received until the first day of December, one day before the execution of John Brown; and, therefore, it was impossible to reply to it, by mail, in time to reach the Governor of Virginia before the execution. The answer was consequently sent by telegraph, which will account for its brevity and sententious character.

The recent seizure of the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of the State of Virginia, by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to excite the slave population to insurrection, have drawn attention to the dangers which beset our federal relations. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the authorities of Virginia possessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice; that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to aid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace; that the slave population were contented with their condition, and unwilling to unite with disorderly white men in acts of treason and murder; and that the great masses of the people have no sympathy, whatever, with any attack upon the rights and institutions of any of the States, and have a deep and abiding devotion to our great and glorious Union. To us, as Pennsylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not, in any manner participated in this unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty perpetrators were arrested, within our jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered to the justice of the offended and injured State.

The several States of this Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution, the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the conduct of civilized nations.—These principles forbid, in all nations, "every evil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State;" and are founded on the maxim, that "different nations ought, in time of peace, to do one another all the good they can, without prejudicing their real interests." This maxim, recognized by all civilized governments, applies with peculiar force to the several States of this Union, bound together as they are, by a sacred compact for mutual support and protection; and, therefore any attempt in one State, to excite insurrection in another, is an offence against all the States, because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Commonwealth, for disorderly persons within our jurisdiction, to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection, in any of the States or to induce the slaves in the Southern States to abscond from their masters; and it would be proper, in my judgment, for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legislation may not be necessary to insure the prompt punishment of such offenders against our peace and security.

In determining our relative duties towards our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are bound by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institutions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithfully fulfill our obligations, as members of this confederacy.

While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment of this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exhalted position, in the eyes of the world, will contiuue, under the Providence of God, to be successful to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant, and to carefully guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people, everywhere—North and South—and the disturbing element which temporarily threaten our Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away.

Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unfaltering firmness—let her now, and in the future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity. Then will her proud position entitle her, boldly and effectually, to rebuke and assist in crushing treason, whether it shall rise its crest in other States, in the guise of a fanatical and impressible conflict, between the North and the South; or assume the equally reprehensible form of nullification, secession, and a dissolution of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conservative population—entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotters of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it is not in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, cemented and sanctified, as it is, by the blood of our patriotic fathers—that, at every sacrifice, and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the South—and that these States shall be forever United.

We, as a people, have great reason to acknowledge the Providence of God, who rules over the nations of the earth. Under His guardianship, hitherto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confidence in the permanency of our free government, and look forward, with cheerful hope, to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our own Commonwealth the past year—in the success that has accompanied all our industrial pursuits—in the steady advance of our educational institutions—in the quiet and peace of our domestic homes—in all that can advance a nation's prosperity and happiness—we recognize the hand of the Great Giver of all G[illegible].

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, referred to in the foregoing Message.

GOVERNOR WISE TO GOVERNOR PACKER.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25, 1859.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania:—

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully send to you the information contained in a letter to the President of the United States, of which the enclosed is a copy. I submit it to you in the confidence that you will faithfully co-operate with the authorities of this State in preserving the peace of our coterminous borders.—Necessity may compel us to pursue invaders of our jurisdiction into yours; if so, you may be assured that it will be done with no disrespect to the sovereignty of your State. But this State expects the confederate duty to be observed, of guarding your territory from becoming dangerous to our peace and safety, by affording places of depot and rendezvous to lawless desperadoes who may seek to war upon our people.

With the highest respect,
I am, sir, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

GOVERNOR WISE TO JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, VA., November 25, 1859.

To His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States.*

SIR:—I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Va. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages and victims in case of execution. The execution will take place next Friday as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obliged to call out one thousand men, who are now under arms, and, if necessary, shall call out the whole available force of the State to carry into effect the sentence of our laws on the 2d and 16th proximo. Places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depots and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrages from the fire and rapine on our borders. I apprise you of these facts in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States. I protest that my purpose is peaceful, and that I declaim all threats when I say, with all the might and meaning, that if another invasion assails this State or its citizens from any quarter, I will pursue the invaders wherever they may go into any territory, and punish them wherever arms can reach them.

I shall send copies of this to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

With due respect and consideration,
Yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

TELEGRAPHIC REPLY OF GOV. PACKER TO GOV. WISE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Dec. 1, '59.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

SIR:—Your letter of the 25th, having been missent to Harrisonburg, Virginia, was not received until this morning. Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, (which you say was unobstructed by guards or otherwise,) in this State, but in Maryland and Virginia. In relation to them, Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown, will, undoubtedly, be found, in the sequel, utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Nor will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders, or elsewhere, to be made a depot, a rendezvous, or a refuge, for lawless desperadoes, from other States, who may seek to make war upon our Southern neighbors.—When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed; and, under all circumstances, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated.

WM. F. PACKER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1860.

A New Drop Game.

New York sharpers are somewhat famous for their adroitness in "raising the wind;" but the following specimen of Western knavery is rather ahead of New York in that line of business. The Seymour *Times* says:

A man of genteel appearance with carpet sack in hand, taking it a-foot, came along the public square in Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, and when crossing the square dropped dead, to all appearances. Everybody ran, medical aid was called, rubbing commenced, the stranger still slept, and was very stiff; to all appearances his limbs were paralyzed so that he could not be raised without the limbs giving way. "Bleed him!"—"Bleed him!" several halloed; the man comes to all at once; looks wild. Voice in the crowd, "Who are you!" "Where are you from?" He pulls out a slate and pencil, and writes: "I have been out to Michigan to see a brother, but when I got there he was dead. I am making my way home; am out of money; I live in Cleveland Ohio." Sympathy runs high; the crowd make him up a pony-purse, $8 50; gives him. He travels to Bent, nine miles; drops again; everybody is alarmed; comes to; tells he is out of money; they make him up a pony-purse; the Doctor takes him home and gives him something to eat; off he goes again to Richie's Mills; drops again; no men about; women frightened and run for men folks; find one; man lies dead until man comes; women with camphor bottles running in every direction; excitement high; Mr. Richie takes him into the house, keeps him all night, gives him breakfast, lodging and $10. He leaves for North Madison; drops again; he writes he is out of money, and wants to get home; hat goes around; he makes $9 50 off the good people of North Madison. He goes on, and is still dropping and travelling.

Native Africans.

Col. A. M. Hunt of South Carolina, recently offered a premium of a silver goblet "*for a specimen of a* NATIVE *Afrian,* to be exhibited at the State Agricultural Fair." The premium was taken by Dr. Bland, of Edgefield, who exhibited two specimens. How much better is this Dr. Brand than John Brown? True he did not directly steal the negroes, but he knew when he purchased them that they had been brought into the country by *pirates,* in violation of the laws of the United States, and he is therefore a direct abettor of piracy and a conniver at the violation of the laws of his country. He deserves to be hanged in place of the escaped pirates. The entire proceeding is a disgrace to South Carolina, and she should not henceforth, complain when her slaves are inveigled from the custody of their masters, and hurried off on the "underground railroad."—*State Sentinel.*

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 11, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS.	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THANKS.—Gov. Packer has our thanks for an early copy of his Message. Hon. Joe Lane, Hon. S. S. Blair, Hon. Wm. P. Schell and J. Simpson Africa, Esq., have our thanks for pub. doc's.

☞ The silly fools of *The Union* seem to think that whatever they say will be believed. They charge us with having denounced Democrats as traitors to their party, because *they would not be transferred over to the Republicans.* We have never yet denounced *Democrats* as traitors to their party. We have denounced James Buchanan and those who have managed to control our late State Conventions by the free distribution of the Government funds, offices and contracts, as traitors to *principle;* and the successive verdicts of the party, in every non-slaveholding State in the Union, have sustained us. Who joined hands with the Republicans in Illinois, to defeat the Democracy of that State?—James Buchanan and his office holders.—Who was the candidate supported in opposition to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas? Abe Lincoln, a fanatical Republican—and he was the choice of Buchanan and his *political* friends—and with such facts staring the Democracy in the face, it comes with a bad grace from an Administration organ (a contemptible one at that) to charge us or any other Democrat with an attempt or desire to transfer Democrats over to the Republicans.

The Union also says: "Honest differences of opinion are to be tolerated; but toleration must be mutual." When *The Union* can give a single case of toleration, by the President, of a Democrat who has honestly differed with him in his Kansas policy, we may have something more to say upon the subject. "Toleration must be mutual" before the Democracy can again be successful; and it would be well for Mr. Buchanan and his office holders to remember this.

STATE CONVENTION OF 1860.—We agree with the Reading *Gazette,* that the deliberations of the next Democratic State Convention will be looked forward to, with more than ordinary interest, not only on account of the momentous political questions that, from present indications, will enter into the campaign of 1860, which the act of the Convention will fairly open; but for the reason that a candidate for Governor is to be chosen, delegates appointed to represent Pennsylvania in the Charleston Convention, and a ticket for Presidential Electors nominated. It will be one of the most important Conventions, both with respect to men and measures, ever held in this Commonwealth; and it should be the earnest prayer of every sincere Democrat, that a single eye to the best interests of the Party, the State, and the Nation, may govern its choice of men for the several positions named; and that a spirit of moderation and harmony, but at the same time, of firmness and decision in the enunciation of principles, may prevail in all its proceedings. The success or failure of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the great contest of 1860, will depend, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the character and acts of the next State Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses organized on Tuesday of last week, without difficulty. In the Senate, Wm. M. Frances, of Lawrence, was elected Speaker; Russell Errett, Rep., of Pittsburgh, Chief Clerk; George W. Patton, of Altoona, was elected a Transcribing Clerk. In the House, Wm. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin, was re-elected to the Speakership; E. M. Rauch, Chief Clerk. Our young friend, P. H. Bence, of Clay township, received the Democratic caucus nomination for door keeper, but the Republicans being in the majority, elected a Mr. Morgan. Better luck next time, Mr. B.

On Wednesday Gov. Packer's message was received in both Houses, and read, and several thousand extra copies ordered to be printed. The message will be found in full in to-day's *Globe.*

Both Houses adjourned on Friday, to meet again on yesterday. After the appointment of the Committees, we may expect the members to go to work in earnest, and *reform* with a short session.

CONGRESS.—No election of Speaker yet.—The Republicans and South Americans cannot come together. Neither can the Democrats and South Americans unite upon a man sufficiently strong to elect. How long the struggle will continue it is impossible to tell.

COST OF LEGISLATION.—The Auditor General's Report shows that the expenses of the

Senate for the last year were	$50,144 65
Expenses of the House	125,453 57
Public Printing, for Senate and House,	39,898 80
	$215,497 02

Chips.

☞ Some weeks ago we charged Wm. Colon with having violated the law and the Instructions of the Post Office Department, by permitting *The Union,* a paper owned by him and a Republican, to be circulated, free of postage, to persons not subscribers. In answer to our charge, R. Milton, the *smart* young *lawyer* who has his name up as editor of that paper, attempted to justify Colon's conduct by asserting that *we* were guilty of sending the *Globe,* free of postage, to persons not subscribers, and *promised* to give the evidence if called for. We have called for the *evidence,* but that *brave* young *lawyer,* editor of that lying sheet, declines to give it, and for a very good reason, *he has not got it to give.* We now charge *him* with *falsehood* and *dishonesty* in the matter, and of having swallowed his own *lies*—and Colon of having permitted the Department to be defrauded out of postage. We have made other charges against Colon, as P. M., all of which we are prepared to prove to the entire satisfaction of the Department and the public, if he will but place himself and *his* witnesses under oath, and answer our questions. We are always sure of being *right,* before we go ahead.

☞ R. Milton has wriggled himself into a *lie* about *Globes* said to have been *refused,* and is now trying to wriggle himself out again. Hear him:

"The wrappers were taken off and the papers thrown to one side, as H. T. White, who was with us when we got one or two of them, will remember."

Mr. White tells us that all he knows about you having received our papers in *mistake* is, that while walking up the railroad with you, you pulled one out of your pocket and you remarked that you had received it in your box in mistake. *He did not see that it was directed to you, or that it was marked "refused."*—We have your word only for that, and you should know that your word would not be good evidence even if given under oath.

Hear R. Milton, the *lawyer,* again:

"Two of them (*Globes*) were returned from Coffee Run."

The Post Master at Coffee Run informs us that all the *Globes* mailed to his office have been lifted,—that he has not returned any—but has returned about *twenty* "*Unions*" sent to persons not subscribers, and *refused.*

Try it again, Milton. Give us the names that were written upon the "*refused*" *Globes* and we'll help you plead your *case.*

"We want no imputations of dishonesty in the matter." *R. Milton Speer.*

No imputations of dishonesty! You cowardly whelp. Your *failure* to make good your word is stronger evidence against you than any thing we might feel justified in saying. Is it honest to receive from the Post Office what is not your own, and persist in keeping it? Is it honest to *lie* in the matter? A very beautiful start in life for a young *lawyer,* truly.

"Personal detraction may serve a temporary purpose, but, like the scorpion when surrounded by fire, it stings at last with deadly venom, its own author."—*Post Office Organ, August 3rd.*

We pity you in your agony. And so soon! Preachers should always practice what they preach.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—We have received from J. Simpson Africa, Esq., a copy of the Auditor General's Report, for 1859. The following amounts have been paid into the State Treasury from this county:

By F. H. Lane, Treasurer,

Tax on real and personal estate,	$9,392 99
" A. B. Crewet, late Treasurer, estate,	1,423 88
" F. H. Lane, Tavern Licences,	410 11
" " Retailer's Licences,	178 20
" " Billiard Room, &c.	28 50
" " Eating Houses, &c.	184 00
" " Militia Taxes,	698 09
" D. Caldwell, Prot'y, Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	192 25
" H. Glazier, Reg., " " "	141 36
" " " Collateral Inheritance Tax	497 20
	$13,146 58

The County has received from the State Treasury the following amounts:

Common Schools	$2,932 36
Pensions and Gratuities,	40 00
	$2,972 36

The Plain Truth!

That the people of this country are, at the present time, greatly agitated upon the subject of slavery, there is no use of denying; and that this agitation seriously threatens the harmony and stability of the Union, is equally true. The question then arises: how is this agitation to be allayed, and the threatened danger to be averted? We answer unhesitatingly by a strict adherence, on the part of the great Democratic party, to the principles recognized in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, incorporated in the Cincinnati Platform. This was the basis of a solemn compact between the North and the South, and should be regarded as binding as the Constitution itself. Upon *this* platform we beat down *sectionalism* in 1856, and elevated James Buchanan to the Presidency. What the Democracy accomplished in 1856 they *can* repeat in 1860—*upon the same identical platform!*

It is to the great National Democratic party that the people must look for safety. No other party has the power to save the country from the dangers which threaten it. We must therefore *unite* in order to accomplish the great task before us. The basis of that union must be NON-INTERVENTION WITH SLAVERY IN TERRITORIES! If we can not unite upon this just and equitable basis, *we cannot unite at* ALL! *This is the naked solemn truth!* No man, come he from what quarter he may, can succeed in carrying a single free State for President in 1860, who *is known* to be opposed to NON-INTERVENTION with the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories.

What the *people* demand, is, that this everlasting question of slavery be forever banished from the halls of Congress. The country is sick of this eternal agitation; it demands peace. These great objects can only be accomplished by and through the Democratic party. A strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Cincinnati Platform, is therefore not only absolutely necessary to restore confidence between the North and the South, allay sectional agitation and restore peace and harmony to the country, but it is indispensable to the success of the Democratic party next fall. If we can not unite upon the principle of NON-INTERVENTION, *we can not unite at all!* He that says otherwise knows little of the spirit of the great body of the Democratic party. Therefore the matter reduces itself to this—non-intervention and a Democratic President, or, Congressional intervention and a Republican President!—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS' PROSPECTS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer,* a Republican paper, writing under date of the 27th ult., says that "Senator Douglas made his appearance on the floor of the House yesterday—Democratic side—apparently in the full vigor of health." He was warmly greeted by Messrs. Keitt and Miles, of South Carolina, Mr. Barksdale, of and others of the "fire-eater stripe." The correspondent adds that the impression is gaining ground in Washington that Mr. Douglas will be nominated at Charleston.

☞ The *Centre Democrat* has changed hands, J. S. & J. J. Brisbin having become its proprietors and editors, with W. W. Brown, Esq., as associate. The *Democrat* looks well—reads well—(barring its politics)—and will be a noisy organ during the approaching campaign.

Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr.

The Democracy throughout the State, are fast settling upon Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., of Old Montgomery, as the man to lead them to victory in the next campaign. For Governor of the Keystone State, we want no better man than honest Jacob Fry, and will be much gratified to hear of his nomination by the Convention which will shortly assemble in Reading.

The *Sentinel,* published at Easton, Northampton county, an able and influential Democratic journal, speaking of the action of the next Democratic State Convention, says:

"The selection of a suitable candidate for Governor will be one of the most important works of this Convention. The person thus to be selected will, of course, be a Democrat of intelligence and information—of incorruptible integrity, and well acquainted with the history and business transactions of the State. Several good men are named for the position, and we do not mean to draw a comparison between them. Their friends will, of course, advocate the merits of each, and while we have our own preference, we shall cheerfully support whoever is the nominee of that Convention. We have, however, in our eyes, one gentleman, for whom we have a preference—and he is Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery county, the present Auditor General of this State. We have known him almost from our infancy, and we know that he is incorruptibly honest, and from long practice and experience is intimately conversant with our public affairs. He filled the office of Prothonotary of Montgomery county well, as he did also those of Representative in the State Legislature, Representative in Congress, and Auditor General of the Commonwealth, in which latter position, by his industry and perseverance, he has brought into the treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars from sources which were, in a great measure, neglected by his predecessors. For instance, in the item of tax on corporation stocks, he has collected, the past year, over $468,000, which is more than double the amount, we believe, ever collected by any of his predecessors.—In doing this he has compelled corporations to do what each individual is bound to do—pay the taxes honestly levied upon them. He is, emphatically, a man of business habits and talents, and has made himself intimately acquainted with everything connected with the finances of the Commonwealth, in the administration of the affairs of the Auditor General's office. He speaks both the English and German languages well, and is familiar with both these languages. As an accountant he has few, if any superiors. He combines, perhaps, in a greater degree, than any man living among us, the firmness and statesmanlike qualities of Simon Snyder.—Wherever known he has always enjoyed unlimited public confidence. Having the necessary qualifications and talents, the ship of State would be safe under his guidance, and we think that the Convention could not do better than to select him as their candidate for the next Governor of Pennsylvania."

Democratic State Convention of Illinois.

Nomination of Delegates to the Charleston Convention—Douglas the First Choice for the Presidency.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.,) Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city at noon to-day. Hon. John Moore acted as chairman. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, in the words and the spirit in which it was adopted; utterly repudiating such new tests as the revival of the slave trade or a Congressional slave code for the Territories; denying that slavery derives its validity from the Constitution of the United States; declaring the position of the Democracy of the State of Illinois to be that of President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation which the Republicans gave the Dred Scott decision—that it denies the right of the people to regulate the slavery question to suit themselves; deprecating the foray of John Brown into Virginia, and attributing such invasions to the teachings of the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for the readoption of the Cincinnati platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention.

The Convention also instructs its delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

The Convention then adjourned.

[Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Times.]

Douglas in The South.

In regard to the oft-repeated assertion that "Judge Douglas has no strength in the South," permit me to quote the following from a private letter just received from a leading Democratic editor in Florida:

"Douglas will carry every Southern State except one, if he receives the nomination.—The "fire-eaters" and disunionists" in Georgia; Alabama, and South Carolina will rave mightily for a time, but they can do no serious damage. * * * No delegates from this State have yet been elected; but you may be sure the delegates from Florida will be politicians and men of policy. Judge Douglas may not be their first choice, but they will support him on the ground of availability.—If I am not much mistaken, Senator Douglas is the only man in the Union who can possibly defeat the Republicans in 1860. Douglas *must* be nominated; and the Cincinnati Platform must be readopted, or a Black or *Brown* Republican will succeed in the next Presidential contest."

As an evidence of the changes going on in the South, I may mention the names of the following as a few of the journals of that section which are already flying the Douglas flag: The Washington *States and Union,* the Mobile *Register,* the Memphis *Appeal,* the Louisville *Democrat,* the St. Louis *Republican,* the Petersburg *Press,* the Lynchburg *Republican,* the Murfreesboro' *Citizen,* the Edgefield *Advertiser,* the Norfolk *Argus,* the Montgomery *Confederation,* the Selma *Sentinel,* the Athens *Herald,* the Huntsville *Advocate,* the Eutaw *Gazette,* the Paulding *Clarion,* the Western (Tenn.) *Democrat,* the Jacksonville *Republican,* &c. There is no candidate before the people who has as many friends in his favor as Douglas; and there is no candidate who has as many ardent and influential friends at work in his behalf.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.—Those who are counting the cost of dissolving the Union, may close their calculations somewhat after the fashion of the old woman in the subjoined anecdote:

A person having occasion to visit an old couple in Durham, of extremely penurious habits, found them holding counsel together upon a matter which apparently weighed heavily on the minds of both, and thinking it was respecting the probable dissolution of the wife, who was lying dangerously ill, proceeded to offer them all the consolation in his power; but was cut short by being informed that this was not exactly the subject they were discussing, but one which afflicted them still more deeply, viz: the cost of the funeral; and, to his astonishment, they continued their ghastly calculations until every item in the catalouge, from coffin to night-cap, had been gone through, with much grumbling at the rapacity of the undertakers, when a bright thought suddenly struck the husband, and he exclaimed—"Well, Janet, lass, you may not die after all, ye ken." "Deed, and I hope not, Robert," replied his helpmate, in a low, feeble voice, "for I am quite sure that we canna afford it."

Douglas in Iowa.

The Dubuque *Herald* concludes an article on the appointment of a unanimous Douglas delegation in Ohio, with the following remarks:

As the Democracy of Iowa are about to choose delegates to their State Convention, we trust the example of Ohio will be followed; we hope to see every county pass resolutions expressive of their preference, and instruct their delegates to carry out their wishes at Des Moines. Nothing adds so much strength to a caucus as demonstrations proving that the masses of the people are interested and engaged in it. Let the demonstrations be made. The Democracy of Ohio have declared through their primary assemblies, that Douglas is their choice; and we trust the Democrats of Iowa will be equally explicit in their declarations, for we know that Douglas is the man who can be elected, and that ninety-nine hundredths of Iowa Democrats are for him first, last and all the time.

With Douglas as our standard-bearer we can carry Iowa in 1860, for the Union and Constitution.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—An influential Opposition journal at Buffalo, N. Y., in commenting on the late election in that State, makes the following important admission:

"Any calculation of the result in 1860, must take into consideration the facts developed by this State election; the principal of which is that an ultra Republican Presidential candidate cannot succeed except against a very black Democrat. With a Douglas in the field it would require the whole vigor of the united Opposition to carry the State."

If that be true of the State of New York, what shall be said of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa? With Mr. Douglas as their candidate, the Democracy can sweep each and all of those States, besides Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, and we may safely add Kansas. If the Democracy, north and south, wish to make their success certain in 1860, all they have to do is to nominate Mr. Douglas at Charleston.—*Cin. Enq.*

Latest from Brownsville.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1860.

The steamship Indianola has arrived at this port, bringing Brownsville advices to the 2nd inst. The following intelligence is furnished: Cortinas with four hundred men attacked and captured the city of Rio Grande, on the 24th of December, and killed a number of the citizens. A party of U. S. troops and Texas rangers immediately started from Brownsville and attacked Cortinas' force.—After a hard fight they re-took the city and captured Cortinas' guns. In this engagement sixty Mexicans and nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded. The list of the wounded includes the names of Capt. Ford, who gallantly led the attack. After his defeat, Cortinas fled across the river.

☞ A good story is told by the Chicago *Times,* about the appointments of Postmasters in that State. One unlucky appointee was compelled to decline for the reasons set forth below: "Dear Sir—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say that I have yet an unexpired term of five years to serve in the Penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer."

We wonder if that unlucky man would be mean enough to cheat the Government out of postage, by using, for his own private business, *franked* envelopes in which had been enclosed political documents?

☞ Diaries for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

LEAP YEAR.—This is Leap Year, and the year in which the ladies have the preference in everything, especially in the way of inviting the gentlemen to parties, balls, &c., as well as footing the bills. But another and far greater privilege is theirs,—that of "popping the question." Go it ladies, and improve the golden opportunity, while it is yours. You will not have another chance for four years. Think of it, and we feel assured you will not let it go by without an attempt at "proposal," anyhow. Golly, if we were a lady, wouldn't we ask the beaux? Well we would. Just try it on once, and see how quick they'll cave. As we write this item, a *verdant youth* entered our office and asked us if there was a cake shop near about here, who, we think, would make an excellent subject for the young ladies to try their fascinating powers on, and who, we feel quite certain, could not nor would not refuse any one of them. He informed us he was in with a load of wood, and would like to have some ginger cakes and small beer. If any of the ladies will take the trouble to call on us, and will promise to propose to the gentleman, we will give his name. We can recommend him as an intelligent, good looking and an accomplished gentleman of the first water, for we have known him since our childhood. Now is your choice ladies, if you wish to secure a good husband. We are sorry we neglected asking him about the matter. But we will see him again. He told us he would be in in town soon again with some butter and eggs.

SLIPPERY.—On Saturday last our streets were one mass of ice, and it was amusing to see pedestrians sliding along on the pavements, and ever and anon coming "sock" down, full length. We witnessed several freaks, which reminded us forcibly of the words of the good Book, "The wicked shall not stand on slippery places." People should sprinkle ashes in front of their dwellings, to enable those whose business calls them out in such weather, to get along. It would not be a big job, if every one would do so, as no one's premises is so large that they could not find time to do that much to save the life or limbs of some of their fellow men, perhaps.—We have in our possession an article called "Ice Creeper," which we purchased in Pittsburgh during a recent visit, and is the very thing to protect persons from slipping on icy pavements. It is made to fit the heel of the boot or shoe, and has six projecting prongs of about quarter of an inch in length, is fastened to the heel by means of a screw, and can be put on and taken off in a moment's time. We are very much pleased with the invention, and expect to see it come into universal use ere long.

SLEIGHING.—We have had excellent sleighing in this nec' o' timber for a week past.—The boys and gals made the best of it too.—The tintinnabulations of the merry sleigh bells greeted our ears almost constantly, from early dawn till the wee sma' hours o' the night. Last Sunday, however, played sad havoc with the snow, and to-day the streets are in a sloppy condition. During the whole period of good sleighing, nobody said "sleigh ride" to us. We don't complain, however.—We know printers are not other people, and that their sleigh rides, are mighty few and far between. We like to see our friends enjoy themselves in that way. It is glory enough for us to see others. But, never mind, if we *ever* quit printing, maybe we will get able to own a horse and sleigh, and then,—well, we'll not say what.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—It is not often we have the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers to an entertainment so highly pleasing, as the Blaisdell Troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers. The entertainment given on Monday night was a novelty as well as interesting and amusing. Mrs. Blaisdell is an excellent performer on the Bells. She is attractive, graceful in her manners, plays the Harp to perfection, and sings charmingly. Miss Flora and Little Katy also perform well on the Bells, to be so young, and sing sweetly. The remainder of the Troupe are skillful musicians and understand their business.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—We are informed by a friend, that some of old mother's Eve's aged daughters are having a good time in the back streets. They are in the habit of meeting at neighbors' houses, *unexpectedly*, of course, under the head of "surprise parties." Our informant says they generally make it suit to congregate during the absence of the male portion of the family;—and then, the way they dance and talk and giggle, is a caution to all. They beat the young folks all to smash. Go it old women, we'll hold your duds, if called on.

COURT.—The crowd in town is respectably large—and almost every body has something to say about the condition of affairs generally. We find but *very* few willing to believe that either the fanatics of the North, or the disunionists of the South, can seriously disturb the peace of the Union. When they arrive at "their rope's end," the people will step forward and take matters into their own hands.

☞ H. T. WHITE, Esq., has taken his post as Treasurer of the county. He is a young man, honest and capable, and will make a most excellent and popular officer.

☞ Last week's *Centre Democrat* pays a handsome compliment to the Continentals of this place, and asks, "When shall we hear the Continentals in Bellefonte." To which we are authorized, by them, to answer, "Whenever the people of your town and vicinity desire it." 'Nough sed. Give them a call, Major.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG HERALD.—The first number of the *Herald*, revived by John Lutz, Esq., came to hand last week, looking well, and filled with interesting matter. The lower end should be proud of their paper, and if they fail to give it a liberal support, we shall put them down as an ungrateful people.

☞ Life and Travels of Alexander Von Humboldt, by Bayard Taylor, in one handsome volume, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where a fine assortment of readable books for old and young can always be found, and purchased for less money than at any other store in the country. Quick sales and small profits.

FEED.—Our friends still remember us.—During the last week we received a few feet of sausage, &c., from Mrs. O. Boat, and a fine roast of venison from Mr. A. J. White.—From others we have received "grub" conditionally, that we would "never mention it." Our thanks to all.

A QUESTION.—Was R. Milton, in announcing the fact that we received a turkey, prompted by a desire to know the motive which prompted our friend Dick to his liberality, or was it because he didn't get a smell at it.—Our Devil decides by the latter.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company, held on the 2d inst., Wm. Dorris, jr., William P. Orbison, John Scott, B. E. McMurtrie and J. Simpson Africa, were re-elected Managers.

☞ Our townsman, Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., has been appointed Revenue Commissioner for this Judicial District. The Board meets at Harrisburg; is authorized to sit thirty days; pay, $2 per day and ten cents mileage.

☞ Sales at Lewis' last week, amounted to something less than five hundred dollars, not including commission sales to peddlers. This speaks well for the business of Huntingdon and the "one-horse book store."

ONLY A DIME.—The Dime Song Book—The Dime Speaker—The Dime Cook Book—The Dime Receipt Book—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LEWIS:—Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to advert to a subject, which, in my opinion, is of more practical importance to this community, than all the buncome speeches of Congress, John Brown eulogies, or other superficial matter, which, of late, have so abundantly flooded the columns of our public journals. I refer to the subject of domestic labor, and inasmuch as I have neither ability or disposition to discuss this important topic, I would refer your readers to an effort in this direction, by Hon. Geo. Taylor. The Judge kindly handed me a copy, of an address delivered by him before the Agricultural Society of Blair and Cambria counties, in October last, and which has been published in a neat pamphlet form by the former Society.

The fact of the address being published in pamphlet form by the Society, together with the Judge's reputation as a practical agriculturalist and excellent writer, prompted me to give the address a careful perusal. The result was, my admiration was raised far above my most sanguine expectation. The style of its composition, to say nothing of the practical matter it contains, is, of itself, a sufficient commendation of its excellence. Its practical remarks, and sterling home thrusts, should be treasured by every one interested in the subject upon which it treats as a digest of the experience and observations of scientific agriculturalists, it has, perhaps, no superior.

The notice of the remarks made "by a distinguished member of the United States Senate," is, perhaps, the most cogent refutation of the unwise assertion that has ever been given, stripped of its adjective, by the "Judge" it is made the basis of a very happy application of the important position occupied by those that "earn their bread by daily toil" and their relation to the growing greatness of our country, ending with a scathing refutation, of the foolish opinion, "that honest toil degrades the man." This address, unlike most productions of the same character, gradually culminates in a happy, forcible manner—each page presenting some new idea, discussed in the Judge's usual perspicuous and cogent style, replete with important instances of the application of his theory. Upon the whole I regard the pamphlet as a valuable *Text Book* which should be found in the house of every one interested in the subject upon which it treats, and inasmuch as nothing short of a *verbatum* copy of its contents can give an adequate idea of its intrinsic worth, I would recommend—as a matter of much importance to your readers—its publication in your columns.

FIDES.

[The Address of Judge Taylor, will be published in the "Globe" next week.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR:—The young ladies of this place, favored us, on Monday last, with another "select performance." A very respectable and intelligent audience was in attendance, who manifested a high degree of interest and delight while listening to the readers, reciters and essayists, as they proceeded.—And as the ladies up here, select their own company, the aforesaid audience had previously received special invitations to be present upon that occasion.

At the close of the exercises, our County Superintendent, Mr. Owen, delivered an able and highly interesting lecture, which was listened to with marked attention. Subject—"The Garden of Eden." A committee has been appointed to request a copy of said lecture for publication, and we hope that Mr. Owen will favor us with the same.

It is but doing justice to the ladies of this circle, to say that they merit our highest esteem and approbation for their interest and zeal in promoting literature among them, and in developing those better principles that characterize female loveliness. Let female education be everywhere cherished; upon this depends, in an eminent degree, the peace and morality of our age. It is pleasant to reflect that the night of ages and the days of superstition, when such education was wholly disregarded, are gone by; and may the traces that they have left upon the sands of time, also speedily vanish. We trust that parents, in this age of light and reason, by no means consider the intellect of their daughters inferior to that of their sons. The records of the past, testify that woman, amidst the most trying circumstances and formidable scenes, has frequently revealed unwarranted and unexpected energies. She is destined to meet every emergency that life imposes, and prove herself a blessing to mankind. We admit, however, that the sanctuary of home is in a great measure, the sphere in which she is to act; but even there she performs an invaluable part in the drama of life.

As the rose perfumes the morning air with its sweet odor, so does the intelligent female, by pious instruction and timely example, cast a fragrance around the family circle, that is not carried away by every passing breeze.—And in conclusion, we beg leave to address the ladies of our own times, in the language of an author: "You are not for the fashion of these times."

"Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor—all labor is noble and holy."

EXCELSIOR.

MECHANICSVILLE, Dec. 30, 1859.

FLIGHT OF FREE NEGROES FROM ARKANSAS. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that on Wednesday evening last a party of forty colored persons arrived in that city from Little Rock, Arkansas, the Legislature having passed a law requiring all free persons of color to leave the State on the first of this month, or be sold into slavery. The party consisted of men, women and children. They were received and provided for, by the colored people of Cincinnati. They report that hundreds had left the State, a great portion of them going into Kansas and the adjoining Territories, and some expected to make their way to Pennsylvania.

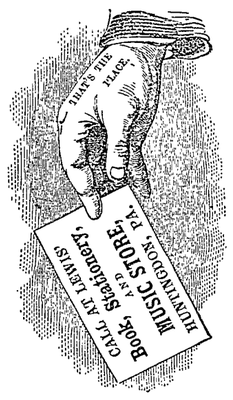
MARRIED,

On Tuesday, December 6th, 1859, by Levi Evans, Esq., in Hopewell township, WILLIAM ENYART, Esq., of Huntingdon co., to Miss REBECCA CAMMER, of Blair co.

On the 27th December, by the same, Mr. HENRY FLETCHER to Miss SARAH MYERS, both of Powelton.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up. JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.
They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.
They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.
For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some "" offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied.—We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two $5. Twelve, $24.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!
Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.
FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. THOS. ANDERSON.
Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Enyeart, dated the 27th day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me. ABRAHAM MOYERS,
Jan. 4, 1860.* Markleburg.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BRINDLE MODLEY BULL, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.
Jan. 4, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
☞ Dr. Locke will be in town during the first week of January Court. [Dec. 28, 1859.]

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that William B. Zeigler has filed his account, as Assignee of James Saxton and William Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and that said account will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 18th day of January next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859-4t.

M. STROUS, HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER
LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.
CALL AND SEE,
AND
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.
Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK, PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,
Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by
LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
PRICE $3,00, sent by mail, free of postage.
Dec. 14, 1859.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.
JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.
Having opened a store on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4,00 to 5,50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2,50 to 4,50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2,00 to 3,75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24,00 to 28,00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1,50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	40 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.
A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.
Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.
Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859-3m.

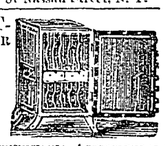
DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

LEWIS'
Book, Stationery & Music Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.
FOR PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Call at the "Globe" Job Office. Justices' and all other blanks always on hand.
CALENDAR FOR 1860.

1860.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Sun.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Wed.	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Thurs.	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Fri.	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Sat.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29

MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Music, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., always on hand and for sale at fair prices.
"THE GLOBE," $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

AGENTS WANTED!
TO SELL
CARY'S PATENT CAP
AND
BREAST LANTERN.
To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address
J. C. CARY, Patentee,
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.
T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:
MORNING TRAIN
For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.
EVENING TRAIN
For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
FOR 1859-60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,
No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,
manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of
LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.
Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.
The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.
FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.
N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-5½m.]

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—

JOS. MIDDLETON & CO.
Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth Street, (above Arch street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ BRANDIES, WINES and GINS imported direct and warranted *pure*, and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Pinet and Rochelle Brandies: Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey.

October 19, 1859–3m.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD

NAPTHA PECTORAL. IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure of Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the roof of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859–6m.

HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queenswware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored.) Nanvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY AND NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MCDEE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

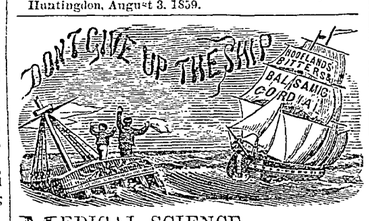
We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris.
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

GROCERY STORE.—

The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

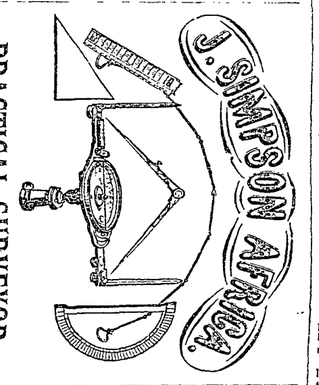
JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

J. BRICKER'S

J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE — FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE — FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE — FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS' AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—

ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. H. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Altamont, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francies Sells, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture: or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK. Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE, Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist, Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE! A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES, Of the best, always ready for customers, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUILDERS Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper*, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS